FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1853. [NO. 1858.]

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

PROPOSALS for the Semi-Weekly Observer, $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Yearly advertisements by special contract, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are required to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

Notices of county meetings, including resolutions of societies, &c., exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for these when ten lines.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.
R. H. Graves, A. M., Principal.
Wm. H. Kilpatrick, Assistant.

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare ... for the Freshman Class in College, ... and the course will embrace all the higher branches of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

TERMS.—For the session of 20 weeks, ... Tuition in English branches, $15 00 ... Tuition in Classical branches, $20 00 ... Board can be had in private families at $2 50 per week. For others ... Board will be furnished at $2 00 per week.

The next session will commence on the 24th July, 1853.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

... Mrs. C. Lee Penniell's Female School.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

... The next session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1853.

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro', N. C.

LAURINBURG HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Spring Session will be opened for the reception of pupils ... on the first Monday in January, 1853.

... In the Male Department, in which will be taught the Classical languages, ... Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

... In the Female Department, ... Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

English, Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, Orthography, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms $12 00

THESE ... A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00

For French, Drawing, or Spanish, 10 00

For Music, (Piano, ... inclusive of lights,) 40 00

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
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D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 53-tf

MIDDLETON ACADEMY,
RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January 1853.

The great design in establishing this Academy is to have a school of the highest grade of scholarship, to which gentlemen can send their sons. Located in one of the most moral and healthy sections of the State. Parents sending their sons here will have the assurance that they will be removed from all danger of forming bad habits, and subject to no temptations to spend money. It will be the primary object in this School to train students thoroughly in the elements of science, and guard carefully against that superficial method of hurrying them over their studies, without any regard to their true principles. The services of an experienced and well qualified Instructer have been secured. The Trustees will visit the School in person once a month, and hear the students examined.

Board $8 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $15 per Session. Address

HENRY B. ELLIOTT,
Pres't of the Board,
Cedar Falls, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1852 52-4t

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $3 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $5.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $375, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

C. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 53-tf

[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1853.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Monday last the following gentlemen were elected Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of this town for the present year:—

Magistrate of Police, Warren Winslow, Esq.
Commissioner of Ward No. 1, James Sandy.
" " " 2, C. B. Mallett.
" " " 3, John H. Cook.
" " " 4, George McNeill.
" " " 5, A. A. McKethan.
" " " 6, Archd. McLean.
" " " 7, T. M. Sackett.

MR. GILMER ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We have wanted room heretofore to publish the liberal speech of Senator Gilmer, of Guilford county, on the great rail road bills which were unfortunately rejected by the late Legislature. A part of it will be found in to-day's paper, and the remainder in Tuesday's, so that the whole will be published in the Weekly Observer. It is worthy of the attention of our readers in this State.

When we look at the improvements now going on in our sister Southern States, we cannot but deeply regret that ours should pause in so good a work. Maryland has just connected Baltimore with the Ohio. Virginia is scaling the mountains to bring the same region in communication with Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg. Charleston is brought within 24 hours of the Tennessee river. Savannah is equally near to that productive region. Mobile is extending her iron arms high up into the great valley. In short every Southern Atlantic State is struggling to obtain possession of a share of the trade of the Mississippi valley, —except that State which has the best harbor of them all. We shall be *compelled* before many years to enter into the race for that trade; but we fear not till it shall have set so steadily in other directions as to be too late. *Why not now?*—Read Mr. Gilmer's speech and tell us why?

A GRAND ENTERPRIZE.—It is stated on good authority, that an Association of Engineers and capitalists is about to apply to Congress for authority to construct a rail road and telegraph from the valley of the Mississippi, at some point not yet decided on, to the Pacific ocean. The work to be completed in five years.

They do not propose to ask any land, but a loan from the government of thirty millions of dollars, to be paid as the road is finished, say when 50 miles are finished, they to receive $750,000, and, in 5 per cent. stock, and so on till the whole is completed.

The loan to be paid off in 20 years, or the road to be forfeited to the government. Or the government may purchase the road, at the end of twenty years, at its actual cost. The Company is to carry the mails of the Government, on the telegraph, and to transport the mails of the U. S., and mail agents, and troops, ordnance, military stores, naval stores and supplies, Indian supplies, &c., all free of charge to the Government.

This is truly a grand project, whose completion will produce results upon the trade of the world such as the wildest imagination cannot conceive.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWER TO APPOINT A SENATOR.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that it was in the case of Mr. Lanman of Connecticut, that the U. S. Senate decided, twenty-seven years ago, that a Governor had no right to fill such a vacancy as that which will occur on the 4th of March next, when Mr. Mangum's term will expire. Mr. Lanman's was a stronger case than the present one in North Carolina, inasmuch as a positive law of the State of Connecticut required the Governor to make the appointment.—Yet the Senate, in exercise of its exclusive constitutional right to "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," decided that Mr. Lanman was not duly appointed, that the Governor had no right to fill such a vacancy. In making this decision the Senate disregarded several precedents, being cases in which no objection had been raised.

This decision has been unquestioned for twenty-seven years—an evidence that the point was made perfectly clear at that time. If questioned now, as is said to be contemplated by the Governor's reported appointment in Mississippi, we hope it will be emphatically reaffirmed; for there is much reason to object to Executive appointments of Senators. It is not well to give one functionary the power to appoint to an office every way higher than his own. Nor is it well to hold out such inducements to factious or ambitious men to defeat an election by the Legislature.

SNOW.—The first snow of this season occurred on Monday night last.

FRESHET.—The Cape Fear river is very high, higher than it has been since March 1851. It rose about 44 feet, and has just begun to fall slowly.

THE CABINET.—The latest report is, that Senator Hunter is to be Secretary of State, and Gov. Cobb Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The line is down both North and South of this, doubtless occasioned by the snow and the winds of the last few days.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Cass introduced a memorial from Maryland Baptists, asking the interposition of the U. States to secure to Americans abroad the rights of religious worship according to their consciences.

Mr. Cass sustained the memorial in a set speech; for which Mr. Underwood complimented him. Mr. Hale was in favor of the object, but thought it would be a species of higher-lawism for the U. S. to ask for religious freedom in countries where religious freedom was expressly denied by law.

Mr. Cass. If I understood what the Senator from New Hampshire meant I might reply to him.

Mr. Hale. The difficulty on the part of the Senator in comprehending my meaning arises from the fact that I mean precisely what I say—a thing so unusual in this Senate that the Senator cannot understand it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mason's resolution calling for the correspondence with England and France in relation to a proposed tripartite treaty respecting Cuba, was adopted without further debate.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, two appropriation bills were passed in committee of the whole. When a third was taken up,—

Mr. Venable addressed the Committee upon the subject of our foreign relations. He declared himself strictly conservative, and opposed to intervention of all kinds. While no man more deeply regretted the fate of those who invaded Cuba, he could not say that Spain did wrong in her course toward them. He expressed himself strongly against filibustering, and said that if the people of the United States would permit themselves to be considered the brigands of the earth, they would unite upon themselves the ill-will of all christendom, and they would deserve it. If we were to become the brigands of the world; if we were to become buccaneers; if we were to adopt the policy of falling upon the weak and appropriating to ourselves all their wealth; if we were to fill up the cup of iniquity until it should run over, he would wash his hands of it—he would be clear of any such guilt; for it was guilt—guilt of the deepest and most damnable dye. He would be satisfied to stand by the doctrine announced by Mr Monroe. He would stand upon that doctrine, and take it to its fullest extent. He would not consent that Cuba should pass into the possession of any nation other than Spain. He believed it was best that Spain should hold it forever, even though the United States might be able to obtain it by purchase.

Mr. V. vindicated Mr. Calhoun from the charge of having been in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. V. then gave his views against the acquisition of Cuba, believing it would renew the agitation which existed two or three years ago. He was in favor of preserving our treaty stipulations with Spain and thought that the President deserved the respect of the country for the course he had pursued in reference to this subject.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, believed that filibustering was now decide By below par, and he did not exactly understand the object of the gentleman from North Carolina in making the speech he had just delivered. He (Mr. S.) was not in favor of taking Cuba, but he was not going to declare that he would not have Cuba under any circumstances; that we did not want that island, nor never would have it. Nor did he think it proper to say that he thought it best for Spain always to keep possession of Cuba. He was willing to declare, as he did eighteen months ago, that he had no desire now for the acquisition of Cuba; but six months hence events might happen which would make it a great national duty to obtain that island. He trusted such a day would never come. He was for peace; but if war should be forced upon us, we must be prepared for it.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Bayley, Brown of Miss. and Wilcox. Mr. Brown in favor of having Cuba, Mr. Wilcox altogether against it.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—The first freight on the completed rail road from the Ohio river to Baltimore passed over it last week. It consisted of 409 bbls. of pork from Louisville, Kentucky, a description of freight which has always heretofore gone to New Orleans.

Well may real estate in New Orleans depreciate in value. The trade of the Mississippi valley, which has heretofore been all her own, is now divided, and the Northern cities will get the Lion's share.

NEWSPAPERS.—A late London paper makes the following comparative statement of the number of Newspapers in the United States and in Great Britain:—

	U. Kingdom.	U. States.
Daily Papers	10	350
Weekly and other	557	2,450
Annually printed, (1851)	95,163,395	422,600,000
Number of newspapers annually to each person, man, woman, and child	3¼	20

Last night and this morning we have had boisterous weather—wind, rain, snow, sleet and sunshine. It blew heavy all last night and this morning from North West, and it is probable most of the shipping bound for ports South, has been driven from the coast, and will take several days to bring up, to say the least.

Wilmington Journal.

Negro Hiring.—Much animation was exhibited at the negro hirings in this place on Saturday last. The high price of turpentine, as well as the general prosperity of all classes, created a large demand for hands, and prices for men ranged from $125 for common to $200 for extra. We heard of one that hired for $203. These prices are higher than have ever been known heretofore in this section of the country.

Goldsboro' Patriot.

DEATH OF HON. DUNCAN CAMERON.

The Hon. Duncan Cameron expired in this city on yesterday (Monday) afternoon, after a lingering illness. He was, we believe, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

We leave it to abler hands than our own to do justice to the memory of Judge Cameron. This will, doubtless, be promptly done. We may only say here, that the career of few men has been more justly distinguished. For a long time previous to his retirement, a few years since, from the active concerns of life, he filled a large space in the public eye. Possessed of a powerful intellect, and of those commanding features of character, which are so eminently calculated to inspire respect and *demand* confidence, he occupied, at various times, a number of important stations, and never failed to add fresh dignity and honor to them all.—*Raleigh Register.*

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice, the following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice, viz:

Wm. P. Simmons, Franklin co.
Julius L. Gorrell, Greensboro'.
John Manning, Jr., Pittsboro'.
Thos. M. Garrett, Bertie.
W. H. Jenkins, Oxford.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz:

D. M. Carter, Washington, N. C.
Jno. C. Badham, Edenton.
E. C. Jordan, Person co.
Wm. H. Johnston, Tarboro'.
Wm. H. Bailey, Hillsboro',
A. S. Merrimon, Asheville,
L. M. Scott, Greensboro',
Willis L. Miller, Raleigh,
R. F. Arnfield, Greensboro',
Jos. C. Davis, Robeson co.,
Wm. T. Marsh, Greenville,
Geo. V. Strong, Goldsboro',
Alfred M. Ewin, McDowell,
W. S. Devane, New Hanover co.,
W. J. Houston, Kenansville,
R. W. Wilson, Alamance,
William S. Mason, Raleigh,
Joseph Baker, Fayetteville.

Raleigh Register.

CHOLERA IN CHARLESTON.—We learn by a private letter that a number of deaths have occurred in Charleston from this dreadful disease. The papers of that city do not mention it.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By all accounts (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) the late Locofoco Legislature of North Carolina must have been the most extraordinary assemblage of bipeds that ever contented under one roof. With a Democratic majority on joint ballot, they were so much cut up by rivalry and jealousy among themselves, that they failed to carry any measure. They could not elect a Senator, although their caucus candidate was one of the most unexceptionable men in the State, and they actually permitted William Eaton, Jr., to be defeated for the office of Attorney General by a Whig. But this is not all. In apportioning the representation in the Legislature, they attempted a most infamous gerrymander, and openly threatened, that if that rascally bill did not pass, that the Assembly should adjourn without passing any apportionment bill, and thus bereave the State of a Government and throw it into anarchy and confusion. Thanks, however, to the firmness of the Whigs, this conspiracy against law and order was exposed and defeated, and a bill was passed doing justice to both parties. A good idea of the complexion and proceedings of this Legislature may be gained from the following account, which we take from the Wilmington Journal—a Locofoco paper:

"As a whole, the session of 1852 has gained an unenviable notoriety. Its action will be a legitimate theme for animadversion, and we shall take an early opportunity to review it—courteously and fairly, but without fear, favor or affection; exposing the causes which have led to results which all must deprecate, and exhibiting in its proper light, the spirit of *faction, selfishness* and *disorganization* which has fettered the action of the *Democratic party*—disappointed the hopes of all sincere workers in the cause, *and retarded the legitimate business of the session.*

Sale of a Store.—Auctioneer Lippitt sold at auction on Monday last, the brick store on Market street, the property of Bishop Green of Mississippi, occupied by C. Myers as a Hat establishment, to John Dawson for $5,600.

Wilmington Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

Coinage and Deposits at the Mint.—The amount of gold deposited at the Mint since the 1st of the present month has been to the extent of $3,330,000. The amount of gold coined during the month has been $5,770,705.

The whole amount of gold deposited at the Mint during the year ending to-day has been $51,190,296.

The gold coined during the year has amounted to $51,595,658. The number of three cent pieces coined during the month of December has been 3,563,000. The number coined during the year has been 18,663,500.

MARRIED,

At Summerville, in the Presbyterian Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. N. McKay, Mr SAMUEL D. FIPKIN, of Cumberland county, to Miss JANE G. COLTON, of Summerville.

At Wilmington, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, JOHN C. BADHAM, Esq., of Edenton, to Miss MARIA E. WADDELL, daughter of Hon. Hugh Waddell, of Hillsborough.

In Davie county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Rev. PLEASANT H. DALTON to Miss ELIZA M., daughter of A. G. Carter, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 30 and Jan'y 4—Str Southerner, with passengers, and goods for G S Deming, C S Johnson, C E Lecte, A H Whitfield, Jas Sandy, T J Johnson, Jones & Nicholson, W F Moore, E Fuller, W Winslow, McIntyre, R Mitchell, H Depo, A W Steel, Cook & Johnson, Steele & Watkins, J M Beasley, Mrs S J Hart, Rev G S Benton, Rockfish Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 2—Brigs S P Brown from Charleston, Catharine & Mary from Boston, Mary McRae from Belfast, Me; Schrs H F Baker from Charleston, T J Brogdart from New York. 3—Brig Annawon from Charleston; Schrs Julia M Hallock and Jonas Smith from New York, Mercer from Bath, Me.

SPEECH OF J. A. GILMER,

On the Bill making General Appropriations for works of Internal Improvement. Delivered in the Senate, December, 1852.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no desire to be tedious or to detain the Senate unnecessarily; for there is nothing more unpleasant than to address an impatient audience; yet such is the magnitude of the subject and so important will be the result of our present deliberations, that I feel bound to deliver my views and opinions. In my judgment sir, there has been no question before the Senate of more importance; nor do I believe there can be a question presented in which the true interests of North Carolina are more deeply involved, than in the bill now before us.

I am, sir, in favor of extending the Central rail road to the harbor of Beaufort; I am for voting sufficient aid in the shape of the credit of the State to enable enterprising individuals to accomplish this work, whatever be the amount required. I am still more heartily in favor of extending this great Central road to the Tennessee line, so as to effect steam communication between the capacious and commodious seaport on our Atlantic coast, and which has been so well described, and the teeming valley of the Mississippi. I am also for completing a work that is already commenced, to wit, the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river; a work whose completion will assist in the development of the inexhaustible coal fields which border upon it.

I am likewise, sir, in favor of improving the Yadkin and Catawba rivers; and I am honestly of the opinion that these various works added, as is proposed, to those completed and in progress, when they are all accomplished, will contribute to the prosperity of the State an amount compared with which the proposed appropriation will dwindle into absolute insignificance.

This is the opinion with which I set out; will any one dare to dispute the general proposition? And if the proposition is not denied, what excuse can be urged for not shouldering the responsibility of the necessary appropriations?

But sir, if no one will deny the general proposition in words, it is too often discredited in the action of our public men.

We have crawled along with our improvements—aye, sir, crawled along, without daring to make an effort to stand or to walk.

And sir, when with fear and trembling we have raised ourselves up for a moment, from our creeping posture, we would not trust our strength: we would seize hold of adventitious aid, and stagger hurriedly from pillar to post.

Now I contend that we can stand alone—that we can stand sir, and walk and run too, if need be, as fast as our neighbors in the race of improvements. My attachment to my home, and State pride, forbid me to think otherwise; and sir, the most careful consideration which I can give to the subject drives my judgement to the conclusions so congenial to my feelings and to all the instincts of my heart. Yes, sir, North Carolina *can* stand alone; and sir, if I could but infuse my own spirit into this assembly she *should* stand and walk, and trample beneath her feet the scoffs of all her slanderers.

But, as to the question, the great question of our ability to stand alone:

That Beaufort harbor is the best on the Southern Atlantic, and one of the best in the world, all admit; all admit its great superiority to the ports of New Orleans and Charleston, and even Norfolk, in many respects; and all admit also the absolute necessity for a great Southern seaport city. The prosperity, the independence, the dearest interests of the South demand this; and none will deny that the produce of the Mississippi valley, if shipped at any one point, would, if the port permitted, build up the largest commerce in the world.

Well, sir, we then have these conclusions admitted, to wit: the capacity and advantages of Beaufort Harbor, and the amount of produce in the West, if centred there, to build up an immense city. The connecting link is wanting; and nature so kind to us in many respects, has not herself made this connecting link.

A navigable river flowing from the Blue Ridge to Beaufort, all agree, would bring to it the commerce of Virginia, South Carolina, and of much of the Mississippi valley: towards this river all the improvements of the neighboring States would finally converge.

Now, sir, the single question to be solved is, will a railroad answer the place of a river?

I do not contend, Mr. Speaker, that for commercial purposes, a railroad is equal to a river; it is not so cheap a means of getting to market, and for very heavy freight it has its drawback.

On the other hand, the railroad is the most expeditious mode; and in this age of telegraphs and of speculations through the telegraph, expedition, speed, is often more important than cheapness.

But, as far as much of the country is concerned, which it is proposed to make tributary to Wilmington and to Beaufort and Newbern, it can have *no* outlet to market except by railroad; and sir, it is an extensive, a rich, and a promising country.

In this condition is western Virginia, western North Carolina, western South Carolina and Georgia, and much of eastern Tennessee; and of this region I contend that the port embraced in our own border will amply sustain a railroad, will build up our seaports into large cities, and is of sufficient importance to demand an outlet to market.

Now, sir, let us calculate for a moment:

Let it be borne in mind that in the first place the land in middle and western North Carolina is *universally* good.

There is no such rank and exuberant soil as is found in the eastern counties, where lie the best corn lands in the world; nor are the cotton and tobacco lands equal to the tobacco lands on the Roanoke or the cotton lands on the Mississippi or Red river. But on the other hand there are no barren wastes—no deserts, and not even any unproductive plantations. The soil is naturally good everywhere—the climate is suited to the growth of all the productions of the temperate zones, and every acre of land is susceptible of the very highest state of improvement. And all this, sir, is in addition to the water power, the cheapest and most abundant in the world; in addition to the gold, the lead, copper and iron with which all our hills are enriched—in addition to the inexhaustible stores of timber, and the many natural vegetable productions, important for medical and household purposes, with which the country abounds.

In the second place, this fine country is settled by a population equally good and improveable.

They are the most hard-working and economical people in the world; long accustomed to hardships, for the want of a market they have learned to shift in all sorts of ways, to economize, and to turn every thing to the best account. They are proverbial for sobriety and morality—their industry, perseverence, energy, are not surpassed.

In the third place, *all* the productions seeking a market from this country would be compelled to take the railroad; there would be no rival routes.

Our eastern friends come from a highly favored country—in some places every man is his own shipper, and the produce of the country seeks the ocean on a thousand creeks, rivers, sounds and inlets.

When the iron road penetrates our upland regions, it will be our ocean; there will be no other outlet to divide the trade and travel. Hitherward will be directed all the other improvements—to this great artery will flow all the other veins.

Every rill and branch and creek and river will pour in its tribute to swell the mighty current; and by the time it reaches Raleigh it will be indeed a torrent! Think of it for a moment! Look at the counties of Orange, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Burke, McDowell, Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe and Watauga on this side of the mountains: every acre of each one can be tilled to advantage, and every article of produce made in each for market, will have to go over the Central railroad. From each will go corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, oats, rye, fruits, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese, &c. &c.; and to each in return will pass over the Central road *all* the salt, sugar, molasses, dry goods, &c. which they use.

It is no exaggeration to suppose that the exports of these counties, by the time the road is completed, will amount to some eight or ten millions of dollars, their imports to six or eight millions; and we know that the completion of a road through their midst will very soon double and treble their productions. Then, sir, will the vast water-power of the country be turned to account; and then will be a great accession of business on the road, fabrics going from the factories to the markets of the world, and the raw materials coming in.

This is a slight view of the cis-montane trade; and then let us look across the Blue Ridge to that magnificent and fairy land which lies beyond! Where is a more beautiful, a more grand or inviting region? Who can describe its enchanting scenery, its delicious climate, its delightful attractions. To the pleasure-hunter, the invalid, the mineralogist and botanist, it is the most interesting country in the world; and all, sir, that it needs to bring to it, annually, swarms of such people, is the means of getting there.

Now, sir, look eastward from here. We behold a vast level, once covered by the sea, and left rich by its receding waters.

There is no soil to compare with it; but, sir, the only causes which have rendered it so valuable as an agricultural country, have also at certain seasons rendered it unhealthy. It is no disparagement to say the country is unhealthy at particular times, and if it were not, sir, it would have too many advantages.

Now the inhabitants of this rich country are in the habit of leaving home in the summer for health and pleasure; and at the watering places of Virginia, at Saratoga, and at all the cities and bathing places of the North they are found in droves, thus scattering in other States much of the money which they realize from their exuberant crops, their fisheries and forests of Cypress and Juniper.

Suppose our railroad to the Tennessee line were completed: why the summer tourists alone from our eastern counties would almost sustain the road while they would save at least half the sums they annually spend, in finding health and pleasure nearer home, their money, with interest, returning to them every spring in orders for fish and oysters.

I know, sir, that our eastern fisheries are very extensive and important—among the most important in the world—but sir, give us the means of getting at them from the up country, and I'll agree to engage every shad, herring and rock caught in all our eastern waters, every year at cash prices. The railroad will bring the Blue Ridge down to the Atlantic—space will be annihilated, and the mountains will dip their bases and reflect their tall shadows in the broad waters of the Pamlico. Fish still fluttering, oysters still breathing would be thrown on the tops of the mountains; and while all your fish and oysters would thus be purchased by your own money, your young folks and your old people, your invalids, your pleasure-hunters, your school-boys and your young ladies would swarm through our mountains, and every hill and valley, every rugged steep and fairy dell, be peopled in the summer months with gay parties and amusing loungers.

And, sir, this mountain region is not important merely as a place to go for health and comfort in the summer: it is one of the richest mountain regions in the world, abounding in mineral, and agricultural resources, with water power to turn all the machinery of the world, and timber enough to build it, with rich pastures, natural meadows and magnificent fruits.

But, sir, there is another point in which to view this matter. I speak of our duties as statesmen to the people of this fair upland and mountain region. They are cut off from the markets of the world; and while their productions are generally of a bulky character, they have to be hauled in wagons to market, and generally hauled a distance of at least a hundred miles.

The difference in freight by wagon and railroad transportation is two thousand *per cent.*, or nearly that: that is, while it costs one dollar or one dollar fifty cents *per* ton of freight for every 100 miles on the railroad, it costs twenty dollars by wagon.

And, sir, two tons are a very heavy wagon load; and for every ton so hauled, there must be a good wagon and five or six spirited horses.—This is a slow as well as expensive way of going to market; but a very few of the kinds of produce made can be so transported, and the price of the rest may change five or six times before they get to their destination. Thus our people have no inducement to improve their lands; and it is a familiar fact with us, astonishing as it may be to you, sir, and to our eastern friends, that it is harder to sell than to make.

We do not cultivate half the kinds of produce that we can raise in abundance; and of the articles that we raise, we do not produce the tenth part of the amount that we would, if we could get it off our hands. This is *our* great trouble; it takes one half of the year to get off what we make during the other.

We will suppose that the price for hauling by wagon is 75 cents per hundred weight for 100 miles; and suppose that it will generally equal in value, according to weight, the article of flour.

(See next page.)

Mr. Gilmer's Speech Concluded.

When flour sells at $3 per hundred, the cost of getting to market is exactly one-fourth of the value of the article hauled; and putting this as the average of all the exports, then the country exporting ten millions worth is taxed two millions five hundred thousand dollars annually!—One-twentieth of two millions five hundred thousand is one hundred and twenty-five thousand; and this would be the railroad cost of getting to market, saving two millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand annually of tax paid for the exports. The tax for five or six millions of imports would be at least half a million; and one-twentieth of this would be twenty-five thousand dollars.

Now, sir, the counties named can easily export ten millions worth annually; and this would not be an average of more than $200,000, an amount less than that realized in the county of Bertie from exports, while Bertie is very thinly settled, and not a tenth of the productive lands in cultivation. Thus, sir, we may safely estimate that middle and western North Carolina lose annually two millions of dollars for want of internal improvements; and in five years this would amount to a sum twice as large as that which, by the help of individuals, it is calculated would cover the State with improvements. This is a startling calculation, but it is literally true; every western county, if it had the inducements, could easily export as much as the rich and delightful county of Bertie exports, and what the aggregate would be any gentleman can cypher out.

Take for instance, Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Stokes, Forsythe, Randolph, Davidson, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Watauga, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Iredell, Alexander, Cleaveland, Caldwell, Wilkes, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancey, Haywood, Macon, Henderson, Cherokee, Madison, and Jackson, and suppose they could export an average of $300,000, (and the little county of Pasquotank does this,) it would make over $9,000,000. If such is the present amount of their exports, they pay for it $2,250,000, of which, by railroad, they would save at least $2,100,000; and if they do not now export half of this amount, it is all for the want of means of getting to market.

Nor will it do to say that a railroad would destroy the vocation and the profits of wagoners. It is a singular fact that, though the producer pays one-fourth of the value of his article to get it to market, the carrier makes nothing. A railroad would actually increase the business of these—their number would be multiplied, and hauling shorter distances, with more to do, and sure, certain business, their profits would be enhanced. Sir, when the producer is making, all those who carry and trade in his articles can make; when he can make nothing, the carrier cannot make. Now, they share the losses and labors between them; with a better state of things they would share the profits.

And, Mr. Speaker, let me tell you a secret—a secret worth knowing, and one which, if generally known, would change the sentiments of many gentlemen on this floor in regard to the proposed bill. That secret, sir, is this: that the more you tax a State, up to a certain point, for works of internal improvement, the lighter you make the taxes in proportion to the means of the people. This, sir, is not a paradox; and let me proceed at once, and with a very few facts, to demonstrate its truth.

I hold in my hands a memorandum, which I will read:

The report on the last census shows that "The *Farm lands* of the United States are set down as amounting to 118,457,622 acres of *improved*, and 184,621,348 of unimproved; total 303,078,970 acres, worth in the average $10 per acre. The average value of the Farm lands of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is about $30 per acre (New Jersey highest, Pennsylvania lowest;) while Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont average about $15 per acre. We are rather surprised to see the Farm lands of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, valued in the average below $5 per acre. Should the average be made in North Carolina alone, I fear it would fall on the average as low as $2 per acre.

In connection with this statement I may remark that three times this valuation would be a liberal estimate of the present value of all the property of the State, real, personal and mixed; and this to make this amount, the land will have to be valued at an average of at least two dollars per acre.

Now, I will not contend—I might contend, but I will not, that a liberal system of internal improvements would bring up our lands to an average equal to that of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but I will insist, and challenge a denial of the proposition that it would at least double the present valuation. Bringing up the lands to an average of $20 dollars *per acre*. I will also boldly assert that the value of personal property would be trebled—I ought to assert and maintain that it would be increased ten-fold in ten years. Take a single fact: the coal on Deep River may be estimated at one hundred and fifty millions of tons—a very low estimate. This may be valued at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and to develope this will require an investment in boats, wharves, houses, shops, factories, and villages of one hundred and fifty millions more. Thus the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear would alone add as much to the value of the State as she is now worth; and it would be much below the mark to assert that an appropriation of five millions of dollars would bring up the valuation of the State from three hundred millions to one thousand millions of dollars. That is five millions would yield seven hundred millions; and this seven hundred millions being taxed at the rates which our present three hundred millions' worth is taxed, would pay for all the improvements. Thus, though the aggregate amount of taxes would be enormously increased, the rate of taxation would remain; and these taxes would be collected from a people more happy and contented, and a population rapidly increasing, with the pleasures of existence multiplied ten fold.

But this is not all. In such a state of things the taxes would be more equally diffused over the State; and our rich eastern friends would no longer have the sad luxury of complaining that they pay all the taxes.

Nor is this all yet; for if our 300 millions should be increased to 1000 millions, our improvements would become capital investments, and more than pay for themselves. They would be over-crowded with business; and their income would pay back the cost of construction while they would be adding so prodigiously to the taxable property of the country. Our Treasury, therefore, would overflow; and then, sir, we could add new and large sums to our Literary Fund, and make arrangements for the education of every child in the State.

All judicious improvements are ancillary to each other; and all combine to develop that chief growth of earth, man, to stimulate his powers, to ennoble his faculties, and to minister to his happiness.

All these improvements tend also to multiply employments; and this is a fact which universal experience opposes to theory. It was once thought, and some reasoning *a priori*, still contend, that the invention of labor saving machines throws people out of employment; but such has never yet proved to be the fact. Take a State without improvements; there are but one or two callings, and these are laborious and pay badly, while a vast portion of the population are driven off or left in idle poverty. Take any State on earth with many improvements, and we find an opening for everybody. We all know that mankind are created with an infinite variety of tastes, aptitudes and necessities, mental, moral and physical; and unless improvements open a wide field for diversified talents the major part of the people are left to pine with intolerable lassitude, are driven off, or rust away in ignorance and dissipation.

In States without improvements a universal languor seems to emasculate the public mind—there is no excitement but in politics, or in vice, and life is robbed of more than half its charms. In a well governed State with improvements all is life and hustle, energy and hope; every eye is beaming with expectation, every step is quick and elastic, every face is ruddy with the glow of health, produced by virtue-improving labor.

The mechanic, the agriculturist, the architect, the inventive genius, the mathematical genius, the engineer, the gardener, the pomologist, the man of calculations, the tradesman, the mariner, the scholar, poet, historian, school-master and philosopher, the adventurous and the timid, the strong and the weak, the coarse and the refined, all find employments suited to their several tastes and capacities, all find their right level, and all fall into and carry out the law of their nature, and thus are happy.

Thus, sir, our feelings of pride for the honor and independence of our State are appealed to—our sense of duty as legislators is appealed to by the absolute necessities of the people; while considerations of a high moral and philosophical character should press home upon our better judgments, and lifting us above the smoke and dust of party, above the mire and filth of demagogues, above the paltry considerations of place and office, place us on that statesmanlike elevation whence we can view a magnificent panorama, needing but our voices to become a glorious reality. The means are easily raised—they will fall lightly on those looking to the general good, and seeking to restore new life to the energies of our invalid commonwealth, the deprivation small and momentary, and the end certain, near at hand, and worth a thousand times more of exertion, risk and expenditure, than those that are asked at our hands.

Then, sir, let us rise to the dignity of statesmen—let us for a moment forget our petty cares and strifes, and march up to the responsibility, making this the brightest day in our calendar, and this assembly the most memorable one in the annals of our State. Why not make a declaration of independence, and following in the footsteps of those who have made this way glorious, pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to redeem our declarations? A gallows stood before them—the worst that we have to fear is banishment for a time from these halls, which many now affect to regard as a prison.

Seven years of hard battle, of toil, and loss, and suffering, it took the giants of '76 to accomplish their task of independence; half of that time, and a millionth part of their hardships will consummate our independence, and cover North Carolina with the mantle of gladness—will build up her seaports, drain off her swamps and her miasmas together, ditch off and hedge in her wide eastern champaigns, convert the sedge on her upland hills to blushing orchards and golden harvests, people her blue mountains with youth and beauty, love and pleasure—will awake the silent echoes of the romantic Catawba with the clatter of machinery, and cover the solitary Yadkin with fleets of well-freighted boats, cause villages and factories, and cities to spring up on the shores of the old Cape Fear—multiply the wealth and productions of the great Roanoke, and bind in bonds of indissoluble interest, pride and affection, the Albemarle, the Pamlico, the Cape Fear and the mountains, marrying the east to the west, with a rich dowry on each side, with a good prospect of a perpetual union of love and interest, and a glorious offspring of beauty, manliness and power.

But, sir, this is not all nor half: the plan proposed looks to the redemption and independence of North Carolina, and it will certainly accomplish these desirable ends. It will bring a market to all our counties; it will deliver us from our vassalage to Virginia and South Carolina, vastly multiply the wealth of our people, lessen their tolls and increase the pleasure of living. And as I said, this is not all nor half: when we have got this far we will have doubled our population, trebled our products and tripled the State with cities. And, sir, our works will pay and sustain themselves, and they will have built up our seaports, and created all our produce and all our fabrics in that direction. When this happens—when our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are but half developed by a wise system of improvements, they will make our State a great State, make all our improvements profitable, and enrich and increase in population our Atlantic cities. Then, sir, when all this happens, and it is feasible and easily accomplished; when all this happens, we will have but begun our great career. We will not only have achieved our independence, have broken loose from bondage, but we will be our cities on the broad highway to empire.

We will have the best port on the Southern Atlantic—it will be the nearest to Liverpool, the half-way port, the dinner place between Europe and the mighty country of the Amazon; and the long arms of this port will be thrown out to the exuberant valley of the Mississippi. On *our* coast will be *the* great Southern City—hitherward will come the wide and far south-west, and hither will be driven even our proud rivals, South Carolina and Virginia.

But, sir, I forbear; I will not draw the picture which gleams visibly before me in that not distant future. I deal in *facts* and not in *fancies*; and, sir, I am a matter-of-fact man, and have but little imagination. Yet so glowing is the picture which I see—so bright and grand and enchanting, that I fear to sketch it, lest some less ardent friend of the State might insinuate that much zeal had made me mad.

It remains only to ask what deters us from realizing the hopes which we might justly entertain? Mistrust of the people—fear—party-spirit and sectional prejudice! these are the curse of North Carolina. We underrate the intelligence of the people; we gratify our own narrow views in voting down liberal measures and then saddle the blame on the people.

Sir, the people of North Carolina are more intelligent than they are represented to be in our legislative halls; and sir, the popular heart and instincts, educated or not, are oftener just and liberal than otherwise. For one I will trust the people; and if we would all do it—if we would pass this bill by common consent and go home and throw ourselves on the generosity and discrimination of the public, fighting for and upholding each other, we would overwhelm all opposition.

For one sir, I would try it: I boast not of courage, but when conscious that I am right I know not what it is to fear. I am willing to make this experiment: to sink or swim, live or die politically in one great struggle to redeem North Carolina.

And, sir, in this I would know no party. I would be willing to lay aside all party feelings; strong partizan as I am, to forget the names of whig and democrat; devoted whig as I am, and coalescing, fraternizing with my brethren on the other side of this chamber, form a new party and devote myself to it—a party of North Carolinians—a party devoted to the interests of our own State—to the interests of our people—to the honor and welfare of our children—a party opposed to all parties—a party to rescue North Carolina from dishonor and poverty, and rags, to clothe her in purple and soft raiment, and place her high before the world as worthy of its respect, and worthy of the affection and veneration and devotion of all her people.

And, Mr. Speaker, I can forget section in this also—sectional prejudice, that most baneful of all the feelings of the human heart, next to fanaticism. And like fanaticism it springs from a good cause—it is a perverted virtue, a noble sentiment run mad.

Its ravings have ever disturbed our legislative halls—it utters its wild and fierce curses on all our enterprizes.

Sir, I love my home, the place where my fathers lived and where they lie buried, endeared as they are by a thousand tender recollections; and I am proud of my home, and of its people, and I will speak for them here and everywhere and fight for them when they are assailed.

But, sir, for the very reason that I love my home I love North Carolina in which that home is situated—North Carolina the sovereign who guards and protects my home, and whose honor and shame are part of my own. When, therefore, a bill like the present is before us; when the true and paramount interests of that State are at stake, I know North Carolina, one and indivisible, my sovereign and the hope of my children.

To unite the State and break down all prejudices of section—to bring the east and west together is one object of this bill; and, Mr. Speaker, if only this could be accomplished, it would be worth all our pains, and be the greatest achievement yet witnessed in these halls.

Even for this—for this alone I would be willing to be sacrificed; yes, sir, if I could but see sectional prejudice, that hateful tyrant, die, I would be willing to fall also to rise no more as a politician.

But if we could kill it and also redeem North Carolina—if we could pass such a bill as this, and start North Carolina on a bright career of prosperity, glory and happiness, then, indeed would I most cheerfully surrender all my hopes of preferment, if that surrender would purchase the result, and proudly die in triumph!

THE FRENCH SONORIAN EXPEDITION.

News has been received, via Mexico, of the overthrow of the French expedition under Count Boulbon, in Sonora, and the capitulation of his followers, who agree, for the sum of eleven thousand dollars, to embark for California and Mazatlan. This information is substantiated by advices from Acapulco, contained in a letter to the New York Times:

"A battle took place the first part of November, at Hermosillo, between two hundred and fourteen French on one side, and seven hundred regular Mexican soldiers on the other, the French burying, after the fight eighty-three; Mexicans having lost, at the first fire of the latter, twenty-one men. The French at the time were marching towards Guaymas, when, as they reached Hermosillo, the Mexicans suddenly fired upon them from a large walled square, killing every one of their officers, which staggered them for an instant, but they rallied, mounted the walls, and fired down into the yard upon them as they would have done upon a flock of turkeys. The fight was afterwards continued for a short time in the streets, with a supposed loss of about seventy-five men to the Mexicans, and none to the Count's party. The French then continued their way to Guaymas, but were met by a messenger from the city, who represented that the town was destitute of food and deserted, and that they would inevitably all perish unless they gave up the war. Count De Rousset at that time was being carried forward on a litter nearly dead of the dysentery. *All* of his officers having been killed at Hermosillo, the men agreed to lay down their arms on condition that Blanco should pay them eleven thousand dollars with which to embark for California and Mazatlan, which he did. Rousset was taken on board for Mazatlan in almost a dying state."

With the defeat of the Count, and the dispersion of his followers, is exploded, of course, the idea of the annexation of Sonora to France—an idea which was probably never entertained by the French Government.

Cocking Items.—Mr. A. H. Campbell sends to the Wilkesboro Gazette, the following mode of curing hams, which took the prize at the late Fair held at that place. We commend it to those who are a packing their pork.

After the meat is thoroughly cooled, cut and trim the hams very close, and then rub them well with salt; pack close in a barrel, and after laying three or four days make a brine of the following ingredients: To every 100 lbs. ham allow 4 gallons of water, 9 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. sugar, 4 oz. saltpeter, 4 oz. salæratus. The brine should be boiled and the scum carefully taken off; when cold pour it on the meat,—from four to six weeks should be allowed (according to the size of the hams and the temperature of the cellar,) for the meat to remain in pickle. After the meat is hung up, allow two or three days to dry, then smoke with as little fire as possible—use green hickory, with sassafras in small quantities. Soon as the meat is sufficiently smoked, each ham is taken down and carefully wrapped in paper, then bagged, to prevent the depredation of flies, and hung in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of rats and mice.

Immigration.—The total number of arrivals at the port of New York from foreign countries during the year 1852 adds up 363,556. Of these 39,052 are ascertained to have been American citizens, returning home from travel abroad. The immigrants from Ireland were in numbers, 117,557; from Germany, 118,126; from England, 31,275; from France, 8,718; from Switzerland, 6,455.

A Frightful Calculation.—The New York Tribune says that there are in the city of New York eight thousand brothels, saloons, and drinking-shops. If the sales average ten dollars a day, which is a low estimate, the amount will be eighty thousand dollars a day, two million four hundred thousand dollars a month, and twenty-nine million of dollars a year. This is truly a terrible calculation.

Two interesting little girls, daughters of Dexter H. Perry, of Quinsigamond village, Worcester, aged respectively six and four years, were drowned in a millpond near the house on Thursday. The youngest girl had evidently fallen into the water, and the oldest had gone in to save her, having taken off her shoes and stockings and left them on the bank. The case was one of heart-rending interest. What added to its sadness was the fact that a large watch-dog, who had been muzzled, came in perfectly drenched with water, having been trying to save the children, but, unable to use his mouth, had failed.

Springfield Republican.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE LATE JUDGE CAMERON.

Died, at his residence in this city at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 3d instant, the Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON, in the 76th year of his age.

It is not our purpose, at present, to attempt anything more than a brief outline of some of the leading events in the life of this eminent man.—His character and his history demand, and will in due time receive, fuller consideration than can be compressed within the limits of an obituary notice.

He was born in Mecklenburg, Virginia, on the 15th December, 1777, and received his academical education at the High School in Petersburg, of which his father, the Rev. John Cameron, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was for many years the able and successful Principal. He studied the law under the direction of the late Paul Carrington, Jr., whose memory he cherished to the close of his life, with an ardor of affection which illustrated one of the most striking and interesting traits of his character.

In 1799, he removed to this State, and commenced the practice of the law at Martinsville, then the county seat of Guilford. To one, whose memory, like that of the writer, recalls the appearance exhibited by Judge Cameron, upon the judgment seat, in a case of life and death, nearly forty years ago, the brief space in which he rose to eminence in his profession, and united fortune to fame, seems not to be a matter of surprise, but a natural consequence. Such an one, if ignorant of his history, would naturally infer that he succeeded at once in attracting the favorable notice of Johnston and Iredell, then in the zenith of their judicial fame, of Davie, and Moore, and Haywood, the great luminaries of the bar, and connected himself, by the warmest ties of friendship, with his youthful contemporaries, Gaston and Henderson. Such is well known to have been the fact, and a narrative of his intercourse with those great and good men, which his retentive memory and remarkable colloquial talent enabled him to present so gracefully at his hospitable fireside, would constitute one of the most attractive of volumes.

In 1800, he was appointed clerk of the Court, composed of all the Judges in the State, and convened in this city, to investigate the enormous frauds which had been perpetrated in obtaining titles to Western lands. This office he resigned at the close of the year, removed to Hillsborough, and in connection with his estimable friend, the late Judge Norwood, prepared for publication a volume of reports of the Court of Conference.

In 1803, he was married to Miss Rebecca Bennehan, Esq., of Orange, a discreet and pious lady, to whom he was the most devoted and affectionate of husbands.

His subsequent history is so closely connected with all the great enterprises which have been attempted for the improvement of the State, that, to present them in detail, would be to write no small portion of our history.

He was the aid of Governor Hawkins, at the declaration of war with Great Britain; subsequently, a Major General of Militia, and carried with him into this department, order, ability, energy, and efficiency, rarely exhibited since revolutionary times. About the close of 1815, he was, without his knowledge, appointed, by the Governor and Council, to a seat upon the Superior Court Bench. He accepted the station with reluctance, for he relinquished a more lucrative practice than had probably fallen to the lot of any other gentleman in the State. He resigned the office at the close of two years, and devoted himself mainly thereafter to private pursuits. He closed a brilliant and useful legislative career in 1822, as Senator from Orange, with Branch, McKay, Seawell, Yancey and others, as associates and competitors.

It was probably, however, as a financier, that he rendered the most important services to the community. He was present and active in the organization of the old State Bank of North Carolina, in 1810; was subsequently, at a period of great financial difficulty, the successor of Judge Ruffin, as President; participated in the organization of the present Bank of the State of North Carolina, in 1834, and was President of the corporation until the close of 1848, when he finally retired from all public engagements.

Judge Cameron's devotion to the public service was not merely manifested by the acceptance of high official station. He never sought office, and it should be remembered that he never declined a position that promised usefulness, however it might be neglected by others. The punctuality and fidelity with which he discharged these frequently neglected duties, are worthy of universal imitation. The records of the University, for almost half a century, afford ample evidence of the zeal and ability which he carried into her service; and it may be safely said, there is no man living to whom the institution is more indebted for the character and success it has attained. Indeed, the crowning virtue of Judge Cameron's character was the willingness to be foremost in every good word and work. As a private Christian, and as an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the members of his own communion are alone competent to speak. We confine ourselves, in this brief sketch, to facts of general notoriety, and within this range, whether we turn our attention to the leading efforts which have been made to advance the physical, intellectual or moral improvement of the community, within the period of our recollection, he has been always prominent, and ordinarily foremost. As a member of the first Board of Internal Improvements, as the organ of communication between the General Assembly and the first Internal Improvement Convention, as a leading stockholder in Navigation and Railroad companies, his course is known to all familiar with public proceedings.—He was the founder of the Bible Society of North Carolina: during many years, and at the time of his death, its President. He has been Vice-President of the American Bible Society, we believe, since its foundation, in 1816; and it is quite certain that during the long period of forty years, no other layman in North Carolina has stood forth so prominently as its advocate, or contributed so munificently to its funds.

The closing scenes were in happy accordance with his general course of life. The oldest born, with a single exception, of a numerous family, he survived all his brothers and sisters, and did not die till he had reached what is justly considered a protracted term of human existence. Struck with a disease which ordinarily inpairs the intellectual faculties, he retained his memory and judgment, in an extraordinary degree, to the last.

For a great portion of his life, professing and practising the duties of religion, he was permitted full time to complete his preparation for death, during two years of gradually but manifestly approaching dissolution. The religious exercises in which he engaged throughout his sickness, gave satisfactory evidence that this long warning was not unheeded. He died surrounded by those he loved, and the sadness of spirit incident to the bed of disease, was alleviated and soothed by unceasing assiduities and the deepest affection.

The Editor of the Danville Register has been informed by an intelligent gentleman from Charlotte county, that his county sent, over the Danville Railroad to Richmond, 120,000 bushels of wheat the present season.

WADESBORO', Dec. 31, 1852.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: Inclosed you will find my evidence in W. W. Boyd's trial. I was very much surprised to see it in print as it was: it showed that I was a partial witness. I was sorry to see it before the public in such a form. You will please re-publish it in your next paper. I do not wish it done in order to stir up old things, but in justice to myself.

John Stacy's evidence in W. W. Boyd's Trial.

I was present when a dispute occurred between M. J. Picket and W. W. Boyd, concerning a small debt which Boyd had against Picket, which he said was not correct. Boyd tried to convince him that it was right. Picket said to Boyd that he would do one thing and say another. Boyd told him that he was as clear of that as he was. Picket then arose from the table and went out towards the back door, pulling off his coat, and daring Boyd to follow him out into the back yard. Boyd did not follow him, but told him to leave the house. He then came back. Boyd got over the counter, took up the yard stick, but made no attempt to strike him.—Picket said, "do you draw the yard stick on me," and jumped over the counter, and was advancing on Boyd with a dirk drawn. I jumped over between them, and told him to put up his dirk, or bowie-knife—whatever I called it. About that time, Lewis M. McLendon came in, jumped over the counter—I think behind Picket—and spoke to him. Picket turned around to McLendon and went on the other side of the counter. Boyd then said to Picket he believed him to be pretty much of a rascal. Picket said to Boyd, "you shall take that back." Boyd made no reply. Picket then went to the door, and I think went out of the house; but soon came back, and paid the account to me, and again said to Boyd, "you had better take back what you have said." Boyd told him if he would take back what he had said, he would. Picket then went out of the house, saying, "if you don't take back what you have said, I will give you a whipping." JOHN STACY.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—The General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution met at their banking house in this city, on Monday last: Hon. D. L. Swain presiding, and E. B. Freeman, Esq., acting as secretary.

The following Directors were elected for the present year, viz: G. W. Mordecai, J. H. Bryan, Alfred Jones, William Boylan, William Peace, J. B. G. Roulhac, Duncan Cameron.

The Directors on the part of the State, are: Daniel W. Courts, (Public Treasurer,) L. O. B. Branch, William R. Poole.—*Ral. Register.*

The Hon. W. R. King, Vice President elect, has resigned his seat in the Senate, the resignation to take effect immediately. It is reported that Governor Collier will appoint Mr. B. Fitzpatrick to the vacancy.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

It is a very common trick of the Locofocos (says the Richmond Whig) to say, that the rumors of discord among the Democracy, and of the discreditable eagerness of officeseekers, have their origin among the Whigs. The following extract of a letter from Washington to the Petersburg Democrat—supposed to be written by its late editor, now employed in the Union office—will show how much truth there is in the allegation. We do not recollect to have seen in any Whig paper a more disreputable account of the intriguing and office-seeking spirit which pervades the Democracy:

"The Whigs in Washington are cracking not a few jokes at the Democrats; alleging that we are absolutely without any seven men of such marked ability and distinguished public services as to enable the President of the United States to recognize them without looking through magnifying glasses in the shape of recommendatory puffs, written by gentlemen desiring subordinate places for the most part. This is meant as a fling at the fish market amusement of electioneering with the President elect for the appointment of this or that aspirant for such a place. It is deserved, and it will serve no honest purpose to deny the fact: a man in Washington with half an eye in his head, who *ponders* on what he hears momentarily, will be satisfied that *at least one hundred men, very few of whom are persons whose previous history would support themselves to General Pierce in such connection, are being urged upon him with all the paraphernalia of puffing letters*, with long lists of signers, resorted to for some years past in getting a petty post office or the surveyorship of some out of the way port.

"The worst feature in the case is the fact that *the gangs of officeseekers who were foiled in Baltimore in their efforts to effect a nomination that promised most surely to pay them (each gang) last, are the parties who are thus hunting down General Pierce.* To such a pass has this game come that the whigs of the press now in this city seem to know as well as any Democrat just what offices each set of the backers of each gentleman being pressed are after. The result will be, that this disreputable practice will bring the Democratic party into disrepute, unless our own presses put a stop to it by speaking out in its condemnation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Death of Commodore Morgan.—Commodore Morgan, Commandant of the Navy Yard, died in this city this morning.

The permanent debt of New York city, redeemable at different periods from 1856 to 1889, amounts to $13,885,859; from which $4,175,345 is to be deducted for amount in sinking fund.

In Albany, New York, a young lady has started a "Ragged School," in which she now has forty or fifty children, picked up in the streets.

May she be rewarded with a dozen of her own, each of them good and virtuous and a blessing to her!

Teacher—How many points of the compass is there?

Boy—Two, east and west; there used to be four, but as Mr. Webster said he didn't know no north nor South, I suppose that there isn't any.

Two children, aged three and five years, of Mrs. Julia Doherty, a widow, were burnt to death at Boston on Thursday, on account of having been locked up in a room while the mother went out to do some work. The oldest child probably set fire to some part of the bedding. When the fire was discovered and the door broken open both the little inmates were found to be dead.

I send the following as an illustration of the condition of the youth of our country from the Oswego Journal:

"FAST YOUTH.

"Boys are nearly an extinct race. There is scarcely an intermediate stage between diaper and desperadoism. The rowdy infant is no sooner out of his long clothes than he exhibits the incipient traits of the dandy 'loafer,' and by the time he is fairly jacketed he wants a tobacco-pouch, a pack of cards, and learns to swear like a pirate. At the age of ten he begins to run with the *'mashers,'* and his mother generally knows he is out, because he is very seldom in. At the age of twelve he smokes, drinks, and speaks of his parents as 'the old man and old woman.' At fifteen he wants a gold watch and revolver, and talks about *'lamming'* every body that don't 'keep out of his way.' At eighteen he is the 'fastest' youth about town, talks of setting up for himself, scribbles love-letters, and becomes a perfect adept in games of chance; can drink more champagne and eat more raw oysters than any man of his inches. About this time his father withholds his spending-money, and the young hopeful thinks it a capital idea to run away where he can enjoy his 'liberty;' and after sowing his 'wild oats' abroad, returns home, satisfied that the 'old folks' are not such great fools after all."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia at New York, brings dates from Liverpool to the 18th of December.

The English Ministry was defeated in Parliament on the 16th, on the House Tax, by nineteen majority. A council of the Ministers was immediately held, all the members being present, and tendered their resignations, which Lord Derby proceeded to Osborne and laid before the Queen, by whom the resignations were accepted.

The following gentlemen are spoken of as likely to form the new Cabinet: Marquis of Lansdowne, Premier; Lord Aberdeen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lord John Russell, Leader in the House of Commons; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Osborne, Secretary of War; Lord Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Herbert, Lord of the Admiralty.

France.—The affairs of the French Empire were progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

The Pope had expressed his gratification at the establishment of the French Empire, and will certainly visit France to crown Napoleon.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—*December 18.*

The cotton market closed steady yesterday.—The sales of the week were 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,600 bales and exporters 3,500. The following are the quotation: Orleans fair 6¾, middling 6 9-16; Upland fair 5¾, middling 5 7-16, the market closing quiet.

Breadstuffs have fully recovered from the recent decline.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of this County, the Report of the Chairman was read and found correct, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman of the Board for the year 1853.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year be 75 cents for each child in the county, and that Districts having 40 children be paid $30, and those having less than 40 be paid $30, provided returns are made according to law.

Resolved, That the Chairman apply to the County Court in March, when a majority of the Justices are present, for the payment to the School Fund of $ retained by the State for two mutes from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman bring to the attention of the County Court the importance of laying a tax for the support of Common Schools in this county.

No Schools having been taught in Nos. 15, 27, 29, 50 and 66, under the order of the Board the sum due these Districts are merged in the general fund for this year.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to settle with the District No. 19.

Resolved, That the District No. 56 be divided so as to make a new District, which shall be numbered 75, and that a portion of No. 55 be added to No. 7, so as to include the families of George Wilder, Malcom McMillan, Joseph Tolar, David Thames, and N. H. Jones, and that Malcom McMillan, N. C. Beard and Joseph Tolar be the Committee in No. 75.

The following Statement shows the amount due the Districts and due to the Districts, up to January 1853.

Amounts due to Districts up to January 1, 1853.

	Due to.	Due by.		Due to.	Due by.
No. 1,	$16 60		No. 33,	$70 40	
2,	26 70		56,	28 00	
4,		$90 20	59,	32 00	
5,	84 40		46,	10 80	
6,	39 27		49,		$30
7,	71 20		52,		1
8,	80 89		54,		32
9,	46 65		73,	106 60	
10,	90 80		55,		
12,	30 40		58,	10 00	
13,		10 00	57,	12 00	
14,	32 00		58,	155 20	
15,	60 00		60,	7 40	
18,	41 80		61,	136 36	
19,	54 40		62,	215 40	
20,	4 00		63,		
21,		20	65,	24 87	
22,	8 18		67,	26 84	
23,	32 00		68,	15 19	
24,	32 00		69,	6 67	
28,	32 00		70,	27 00	
31,	32 00		71,	4 50	
32,	57 60		72,	45 00	

The Chairman was requested to settle and close the accounts with Nos. 41 and 74.

The calculations of the amount due to the Districts will be made on the returns up to January 1853.

From the Minutes of the Board,

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

List of the School Committees for the year 1853.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.

2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Rias Page.

3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.

4—T O Johnson, L McKinney, A Bradley.

5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton.

6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.

7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry Avera.

8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.

9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris.

10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Furney Tatt.

11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edwin Godwin.

12—Daniel McDonald, Angus McLellan, John R Taylor.

13—David McNeill, Ansen Wade, Jas Geddie.

14—John Murphy, Sen'r, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.

15—Ezekiel King, Far'd Armstrong, John McPhail.

16—Robert Williams, Jas M Smith, Jas Guy.

17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.

18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Maxwell.

19—F D Breece, John T Hornrine, John Murphy.

20—Wm Cade, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.

21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Avera.

22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, Henry Carter, Jr.

23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.

24—Jno P McLean, N King, M J Buie.

25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan.

26—Benj Smith, Jas Colvin, Isaac Branch.

27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.

28—Alex'r Walker, Jno McNeill, J'n. W L Williams.

29—Sam'l D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.

30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major Archd Cameron.

31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, Wm Wade.

32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, Jona Holley.

33—Jas M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex Gilchrist.

34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.

35—John McRae, Dan'l McLean, Malcom Black.

36—Jno Ray, Sr, Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean.

37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.

38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.

39—Daniel Cameron, D Cameron (Miller,) Alexander Cameron.

40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.

41—Robert Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.

42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archd Patterson.

43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCrainey, D M Caskill.

44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.

45—Wm McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.

46—Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison, Hugh Munroe.

47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archd Ray.

48—Chas Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)

49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.

50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, Jno Ray.

51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.

52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, John H Hall.

53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.

54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.

55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.

56—Neill Marsh, Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm Butler.

57—Wm Shaw, Duncan Munroe, John Munroe.

58—S J Hinsdale, Jas G Cook, John M Rose.

59—Arch'd McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.

60—Jas Baker, W J Anderson, Jas W Strange.

61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.

62 & 63—Joseph Arey, T J Johnson, Jno P Lovett.

64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew Ray.

65—Wm McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murphy.

67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.

68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.

69—H A Williams, Jos Adams, Wm Partin.

70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.

71—Daniel Smith, Angus Johnson, Sam'l Cameron.

72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.

73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parrish.

74—Robert Tolar, Wm A King, Thos J Page.

75—Joseph Tolar, N C Beard, Malcom McMillan.

Jan'y 8, 1853. 58 4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1853.

NOMINATION OF MR. BADGER AS JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the Hon. George E. Badger has been nominated to the Senate by President Fillmore, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, a place which Mr. Badger will fill with eminent ability, should the Senate confirm the nomination, as it is hoped it will do.

The vacancy has existed for several months, since the death of Judge McKinley. At the last session the President nominated Mr. Bradford of Louisiana, but the Senate laid it on the table, it being understood that the majority had determined to keep the vacancy open for Gen. Pierce to fill. It is thought, however, that Mr. Badger's personal popularity in the Senate, his unblemished purity of character, and unsurpassed legal reputation, will, combined, secure the confirmation of his nomination, even by a body consisting of nearly two to one of his political opponents.

Should the nomination be confirmed, and Mr. Badger accept the office, as we hope he will, a vacancy will then occur in the Senate which Gov. Reid and his Council will have the unquestioned right to fill. We shall regret the loss of Mr. Badger from the Senate, and the presence there of a Locofoco in his place. But Mr. Badger can do the country and his State, (to say nothing of himself,) more good by a life seat on the Bench of that august Tribunal, than by a year and a half in the Senate, with an uncertain prospect of a reelection.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The following are instances of liberality in works of improvement which may well engage the attention of our North Carolina readers:—

The Missouri Legislature has passed three bills chartering rail road companies, giving aid to all, but to one, the North Missouri Railroad Company. State aid is given to the amount of two millions of dollars.

The Commissioners of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, have subscribed the sum of $750,000 to the Alleghany Valley Railroad. It is said they would have subscribed a round million, but $250,000 was retained to push forward the Steubenville road.

Only think of it, a single county, giving to a single work, $750,000! This too, in a State which is in debt forty millions of dollars, already expended on similar works. What but the experience of unquestioned benefits could induce a people already so deeply in debt, and so heavily taxed, to subscribe such a sum? They well know, that the new sum thus to be expended will greatly enrich them, and enable them the more easily to pay off the debt already existing.

Would that our people could see the effects every where produced in other States by liberal expenditures (extravagant and wasteful expenditures they were originally called,) for internal improvements. If they could once see and appreciate the increased value of lands, of property of all kinds, the wealth and comfort which follow such works, they would *demand* of their Legislators a like liberal policy, that they might enjoy a like prosperity.

Our friends at Fayetteville are still discussing the construction of a road from that point to the mines and westward; and allusion is made to the apparently little interest felt by Wilmington in the contemplated enterprise. It must be recollected by our neighbors that Wilmington has her hands in one way and another, pretty full already. What with the Manchester Road, Deep River, the North Carolina Road and other investments, her people are considerably "exercised." A slight retrospect has been gone into by our friends up the river, but as by-gones should be by-gones, we see no necessity for following this trail.

Wilmington Herald.

We are glad to copy the above, as it may be regarded as the "half-way house" between the hostility which Wilmington manifested at first towards our scheme, and the warm good will which she will yet feel for it. We can easily understand and appreciate the reason above assigned, for Wilmington has put forth her means with almost unbounded liberality. But, "where there's a will there's a way;" and we hope that when she shall come fully to appreciate the importance to herself of our work, she will find yet another hundred thousand or so to contribute to it. She has been made rich and great by investments in far less promising works.

COAL.—There are twelve coal companies in the region of Cumberland, Maryland, with an aggregate capital of $18,050,000. They have made application to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company for cars sufficient to transport 7,175 tons daily of coal from their mines to market—an aggregate of 2,167,500 tons per annum. These enormous amounts will require a double track between Baltimore and the mines.

We have heard of one of the coal companies which expended $100,000 in making a rail road from their coal land to the Baltimore and Ohio road, being then some hundreds of miles from Baltimore.

What should prevent our expending $560,000 to get our coal to water navigation?

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.—The survey of the Cheraw and Darlington rail road is nearly completed, and the grading of the entire route will be let out on the 14th inst.

Proposals are advertised for grading 20 miles of the North Eastern Rail Road.

The Steamer Spray, of Wilmington, Delaware, has been purchased by A. H. Van Bokkelin & Co. of Wilmington, N. C. for $12,000, to run on the Cape Fear River.

The Petersburg Rail Road company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Samuel J. Ray, Esq. Editor of the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph, a writer of marked ability, died on Thursday last. We believe that he was formerly of this town, but removed to Macon some 20 years ago.

CUBA.—We had only time in our last to give a brief abstract of the important debate in the House of Representatives between Messrs. Venable, Wilcox, Stephens and Brown.

It is an important debate, as indicating a degree of conservatism among the Locofocos in the House as well as in the Senate, which was not to have been looked for, and is highly gratifying to the lover of peace and of the honor of the country. The endorsement, cordially, by Messrs. Cass and Venable, and essentially by Mr. Mason, of the whole course of Mr. Fillmore's Administration in regard to Cuba, is a most remarkable and gratifying testimony to the ability and patriotism of that Administration, and ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of those Locofocos who have charged the President with a cowardly sacrifice of the honor and interests of the country in the matter. Among the most furious of those slanderers of the President are certain Locofoco papers in this State.

We know not, of course, what will be the policy of Gen. Pierce's Administration, but either Messrs. Cass, Mason, Venable, Wilcox, &c., *do* know, and have shaped their course accordingly, or else, if they differ from him, it is a bold and patriotic step they have taken, for which they will deserve the thanks of the country. We suspect, however, that they know what they are about, and have their cue from Concord.

Of one thing we think these indications afford assurance, viz: that there is such an amount of conservatism, among the Locofocos, as, united with the Whigs, to keep the peace, put down the filibusters, and save the honor of the country.

THE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE TREATY.—On Wednesday last the President sent to the Senate the correspondence with England and France respecting the proposition of those governments of a Treaty to guarantee Cuba to Spain for all future time. The proposition, as stated in the President's Annual Message, was declined, and this correspondence, chiefly a long letter from Secretary Everett, gives the reasons why it was declined. This letter declines all idea of a cession of the Administration to obtain Cuba; but at the same time its whole scope is to show that at the same time Cuba must be ours. If possible we will publish part of the correspondence.

PROMOTIONS IN FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, by direction of the President, has written a letter to Mr. Marcoleta, Envoy of the Nicaraguan government, informing him that this government can hold no further official intercourse with him.

The cause of this extraordinary measure is said to have occurred several months ago, when a treaty was in progress between England, the U. S., and Costa Rica, which was signed by Mr. Marcoleta, who angerly indulged in indiplomatic language towards Mr. Webster and the administration, and improperly made public the negotiations through the papers of this country. For all this Mr. Webster demanded his recall by Nicaragua. That government declined to comply with this demand, and asked for a reason why it was made. Mr. Everett therefore informs him that the President cannot consent to such a departure from the most familiar principles of the public law and the practice of civilized States; that his recall has been again asked, and that this government can hold no further intercourse with him. Other causes are said to have led to this dismissal, but the above are deemed ample justification, in such cases, adopted by our government.

"PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS."—In the Senate, on Thursday last, Gen. Cass, Mr. Downs and Mr. Chase indulged themselves in a "personal explanation," which was meant to implicate most seriously Mr. Clayton and Gen. Taylor's administration, but which has recoiled on them.

It seems that in July 1850, the Senate ratified a treaty with England respecting a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, in which they agreed not to occupy any part of the Mosquito coast, or Central America. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer attached to the treaty notes stating that neither party understood this as affecting a settlement which England then had at the Belize, and Mr. King, chairman of the Foreign committee in the Senate, informed him that the Senate "perfectly understood" this.

On the publication of the correspondence, a day or two ago, Mr. Cass denied that the Senate understood it, and denied for Mr. King that he so understood it—declaring that the treaty would have been rejected if it had been so understood.

Well, Mr. Clayton has promptly published his letter to Mr. King, dated July 4, 1850, and Mr. King's reply, fully confirming his statement to Mr. Bulwer. Mr. King says, "The Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras."

The Intelligencer moreover shows that the fact was published officially in that paper at the time.

There never was a more complete floorer than this to Mr. Cass and Mr. King, and their Locofoco backers in the Senate.

Senator Davis of Massachusetts declines a reelection after the expiration of his present term, 4th of March next.

Senator Douglas of Illinois has been reelected for a term of six years from 4th March next.

The number of Banks, public and private, in the State of New York, is 277—an increase of 21 during the year 1852. Their circulation is $18,790,985, an increase of $11,536,527 since Sept. 1851. This is rather an alarming increase, indicative of more expansion than can well be sound. So thinks Gov. Hunt, who recommends restrictive measures on the subject.

30 rail roads are completed in the State of New York, 2027 miles in length, and costing $82,812,160 63. The number of passengers carried on 21 of these roads were 7,061,909; miles travelled with passengers, 332,847,667. The increase on 18 roads was—passengers, 1,487,087; miles travelled, 92,858,869. Tons of freight carried on 21 roads, 2,060,379. Increase on 17 roads, 821,100 tons. Persons injured in life and limb, by accident, on 26 roads, 256—of whom were killed 158. Increase on last year on 25 roads—59 killed, 44 injured.

There are 40 other rail road companies, some of which have completed, and others expended large sums on, their works; but no report from them has been received by the Governor.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 4th, Mr. Badger said he was sure that there would be no objection in any quarter to the adoption of a resolution which he desired to present, when he informed the Senate that it concerned the convenience and would gratify the feelings of that very excellent and estimable gentleman who had so long and so ably presided over the body, and who was now Vice President elect of the U. States.—His ill health, which all regretted so much, would soon compel him to leave our shores; but soon, Mr. B. trusted, to return with renewed health and invigorated strength to again resume the duties of Presiding Officer. The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the clerk of the President of the Senate be continued at the usual rate of compensation until the further order of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Cass introduced a resolution to affirm the Monroe doctrine against the colonization of any part of the American continent by any European power—disclaiming all designs upon Cuba for the U. States,—and declaring all such designs by foreign powers, unfriendly to us, and to be resisted by all the means in our power. Laid over for consideration.

On Wednesday, a resolution was passed granting per diem and mileage to the 20th December, to Mr. Meriwether, of Kentucky, the claimant of the seat awarded to Mr. Dixon.

On Thursday, after ordinary business, and a personal explanation by Mr. Cass, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday the 4th, the debate on Cuba, &c.; was continued by Messrs. Polk, Lane, Brooks, and Chandler. Mr. Polk replied to Mr. Venable, disapproved of Mr. Fillmore's course as to Cuba, and opposed the granting of the title of Lieut. General to Gen. Scott, who he said was not worthy of it. Mr. Lane followed with similar views. Mr. Brooks ably defended the President; and Mr. Chandler defended Gen. Scott.

On Wednesday, the House refused, 74 to 73, to reconsider a vote of the last session by which the bill was rejected to extend the time for payment of duties on rail road iron for the Raleigh and Gaston and other rail roads.

Mr. Smith, of Ala., defended Gen. Scott against the charges of Mr. Polk.

On Thursday, Mr. Marshall of California said he intended to introduce a resolution to place ten millions of dollars in the new President's hands, to be expended at his discretion, for the acquisition of possessions in Nicaragua, Hayti, Cuba, &c.) The debate on this subject was continued.

On Friday, thirty or forty private bills were passed.

WASHINGTON CITY BANK NOTES.—A considerable number of small notes, issued by banks in Washington city, having been circulated in this State, we think it right to inform our readers that several of the shin-plaster banks of that place have failed. We do not remember the names of all of them, but would advise our readers to refuse to receive any notes issued in that city.

Of course the reader will distinguish between Washington city banks and the Bank of Washington, N. C., which is as sound as any bank in the country.

The Hon. Daniel L. Barringer, of Tennessee, formerly a member of Congress from the Wake District in this State, died in Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 16th of October last, in the 64th year of his age.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The boring for water in Charleston has reached a depth of 930 feet and is still progressing.

A NEW WONDER.—The new ship, *propelled by heat only*, has succeeded beyond all doubt. She went down the New York bay a few days ago, at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, and was a beautiful sight. This was the Engineer's trial trip, and in a few days a trial trip, to which the press and others will be invited, is to be made.—There is now, it is said, no doubt of the complete success of this important enterprise. It will be the grandest triumph in practical art which the age has known. Steam will be superseded, the cost of fuel diminished 75 to 90 per cent., and no more bursting of boilers.

REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC SKILL.—A wonderful evidence of scientific skill has just been furnished by Lieut. Maury of the National Observatory, at Washington. This gentleman has for years made the winds and currents of the ocean his study, with a view to the application of the knowledge thus acquired to the purpose of safe and speedy navigation. The result has been, that he has shortened the voyage to the Pacific about one-fourth, we believe.

In July last, the captain of a packet from New York to San Francisco applied to Lieut. Maury for one of his charts of "Sailing Directions," to guide him on his voyage. Lieut. Maury gave him particular directions for his whole route, and assured him that if he would follow those directions he would have a passage of not over 103 days. The directions were observed, and the voyage was completed in 103 days and 2 hours! The vessel "crossed the line," near 120° west, within 14 hours of the time laid down, and then gained 12 of those hours between that point and San Francisco.

This furnishes one of the most remarkable instances of scientific foresight and knowledge that has ever occurred. The astronomer in his studio at Washington predicts, from the observance of certain sailing directions, which he himself has resolved and laid down, the passage of a vessel bound on a voyage over 17,000 miles in length, and does not err, in his calculation of the time occupied, *two hours!*

Col. Edward Coles, formerly Private Secretary of President Madison, publishes a long statement in the National Intelligencer to show that Mr. Webster was mistaken in the assertion that Nathan Dane was the author of the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory. He says that Mr. Jefferson was the father of it; and further that it was supported by the votes of most of the Southern members.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

It is with much regret that we hear of a sad calamity which yesterday befell the Family of the President Elect of the United States. The particulars of this lamentable event, as communicated by Telegraph, are, that Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, accompanied by their only Son, from 10 to 12 years of age, were passengers in a train of cars upon the Boston and Maine railroad, when, by the breaking of an axle near Andover, the car which they occupied was thrown off the track, and precipitated down an embankment some twenty feet, turning a complete summerset in its course, and falling upon a pile of rocks. The car was smashed to pieces; the Son of Gen. Pierce was killed upon the spot; Mrs. Pierce was severely though not fatally injured; and six or eight other persons were more or less hurt. Gen. Pierce escaped with but slight injury.

This terrible visitation is the more deplorable, as the fine boy thus so suddenly snatched from life was the single remaining one of the only three children with which the afflicted parents have been blessed. The whole country, we are sure, will deeply sympathize in their bereavement, whilst it will rejoice that the parents themselves were preserved from the same terrible fate.

National Intelligencer, Friday last.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

Gen. Pierce and Lady are sojourning at the house of a friend in Andover. Neither of them are injured seriously, though Mrs. Pierce is prostrated with grief, occasioned by the death of her son.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Intelligence of undoubted authenticity has been received here of the refusal of the Seminole Indians remaining in Florida to emigrate to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. The agreement to emigrate made by their chief, *Billy Bowlegs*, when here in Washington, they refuse to ratify, influenced, as we understand, chiefly by the advice of *Sam Jones* and Billy Bowlegs' only sister, who has great consideration with the tribe. Billy himself is believed to have been well disposed to comply with his promise, and held out several weeks, but the other Seminoles, having taken away his two wives and their children, and threatened to annul his tribal authority, at length forced him to yield to their views. On restoring his favorite wife—the first—he dashed deep into the everglades, and has not since been heard from. The excitement in Florida is of course very great. We understand that a regiment of the famous "Cowboys," or "Crackers," is in rapid course of formation, to act under the authority of the State.

National Intelligencer.

"The account of the closing proceedings of the Legislature, which we find in the Register, appears to have been copied from the Standard, and is therefore not to be relied on."—*Roy. Obs.*

The Editors of the "Observer" do us great injustice—unintentionally, no doubt. We have at no time given *any* report of legislative proceedings, which was not implicitly "to be relied on."

Ral. Reg.

MARRIED,

On the 6th instant, at the residence of Maj. Allan Mac Farlan, at Cheraw, S. C., by Rev. Wm. C. Sutton, R. Mac KAY of Wadesborough, N. C. to Miss CATHARINE T. Mac FARLAN, of Cheraw.

DIED,

At Beaver Creek, Cumberland county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. SARAH McLEOD. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last twenty-five years; was generally beloved and respected by all who knew her.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan'y 10.

BACON—		12 a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a 25	Cuba	25 a	
CANDLES—E.F.	14 a		New Orleans,	40 a	
Adamantine	30 a 35		OILS—Linseed,	80 a	
Sperm	50 a		Tanners',	60 a 70	
COFFEE—Rio,	10¼ a 11		SALT—		
Laguira,	11 a		Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10		Alum, (bu.)	40 a	
COTTON—			SEED—		
Strictly prime,	8¼ a		Flaxseed,	1 15 a 1 20	
Prime,	8 a		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15	
Fair,	7½ a		SHOT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a	
Gunny,	14 a 16		Buck,	2 00 a	
Dundee,	13 a 15		SPIRITS—		
Burlaps,	10 a 12		Peach Brandy,	70 a	
COTTON YARNS—			Apple " new	40 a	
No. 5 to 10,	16 a		North'n "	40 a 48	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N.C. Whiskey,	37 a 40	
Brn. Sheetings,	6¼ a 7		Northern "	30 a 35	
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10		N. E. Rum,	40 a	
FEATHERS—	32 a 35		Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50	
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00	
Superfine,	4 50 a 4 60		American Gin,	30 a 40	
Fine,	4 25 a 4 40		Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched,	4 00 a 4 25		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10 a 11	
New Corn,	55 a 60		Crushed,	9¾ a 10½	
Wheat,	75 a 80		St. Croix,	9 a	
Oats,	40 a		Porto Rico,	7 a 9	
Peas,	60 a 65		New Orleans,	6 a 8	
Rye,	65 a 70		TALLOW—	7 a 8	
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8		TOBACCO—		
Green,	3 a		Leaf,	2 a 24	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a		WHITE LEAD—$2 a 2 25		
Ditto, wide,	6 a		WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	3 a 4		8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½	
LARD—	13 a 14		10 x 12,	2¾ a	
LEAD—	6 a 7		WOOL—	20 a 21	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—We report the market without alteration.

Flour remains without change.

Corn.—Market firmer, and sales this morning at the advanced quotations.

Several droves of hogs in market. We understand all sold, at 7¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores—Turpentine in good demand—market firm; sales of soft at 2 55 to 3 45, hard 1 72½ to 1 90; Spirits held firm at 54 to 55; Rosin 1 05 to 1 10; Tar 2 15. Corn 62½. Lumber, two rafts—1 of wide boards at $8, 1 of scantling at $7. Timber, sales of nine rafts at 4 50, 5 50, 7 00 and 7 25.

At Charleston, cotton firm at full prices, 8 to 10. Corn plenty, 56 to 62. Flour 5 75 to 6 12. Salt 87 to 90.

At Cheraw, cotton 7¾ to 8½. Sales 200 bales.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,489,747 bales against 1,018,828 last year. Increase 470,909.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 8—Str Telegraph, with passengers.

Jan 9—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers.

Jan 9—Str Gov Graham, with boat Mike Brown loaded with shell marl from Walker's Bluff for D Murchison, and goods for D Jones, E C Hall, C Banks, Union Factory, Murchison, Reid & Co, Mrs Neitzel, Foster & Stith, E Mitchell, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, J & B G Worth, R T Long, J H Hawley, J A Craven, E B Rice, A J Erambert, A A McKethan, J W Scott, J Utley, M Greentree & Co, Gray & Saunders, G W Williams, T J Boner & Cliner, Peters, Sloan & Co, H L Myrover, G C Mendenhall, M L & R J Holmes, J R & J Sloan, J H & J Martine, E Penry, J M Worth, S Dillon, P R & D C Harden, J F Baggerly.

Jan 10—Rowan, with boat Starr in tow, and goods for C T Haigh & Son, D Murphy, J D Williams, Cook & Taylor, W H Lutterloh, P P Johnson, J A Moore, Cook & Johnson, J W Powers & Co, J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1—Brig Frances Jane from Trinidad. 5—Br Schr. Eolus from New York. 6—Schr. George Harriss from Philad. 7—Oldenburg Brig Reform from N. York; Schrs. Dolphin, and Vermont from do., Sidney Price from Port au Spain. 8—Br. Brig Frances Dane from St. Kitts.

"THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD."

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the following gentlemen, named in the charter as Commissioners, in the town of Fayetteville, is requested, at the office of Wm. H. Haigh, Esq., this afternoon (Monday) at four o'clock: Duncan G. McRae, Jesse G. Shepherd, James Kyle, Wm. H. Haigh, John Eccles, George McNeill, Thomas S. Lutterloh, John H. Cook, Edward J. Hale, Benj'n W. Robinson, Robert K. Bryan, Robert Strange, and D. A. Ray.

Monday, January 10, 1853.

THE New Iron Steamer Zephyr will leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to Captain R. McRae on board, or to T. S. SUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
J. & D. McRAE & CO.
Agents at Wilmington.

January 10, 1853. 58tf

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on the 10th January inst.

Terms per Session of five months.

Elementary branches,	$8 00
English, including the higher Mathematics, with practical instructions in Surveying,	12 00
Classics,	15 00

No contingencies.

Board, including wood and washing, can be had in the Instructor's and in other private families, at $8 a month, or $35 for the Session.

No deduction made in tuition for the first two weeks of any absence. GEO. E. WILMORE.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 1tpd

UNION ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY the 17th of January, under the care and direction of Mr. JAMES PATTERSON who is well known as a competent and efficient instructer.

Terms of Tuition, per Session of Five Months, viz:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Mental Arithmetic,	$5 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	9 00
Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy for Six dollars per month, including washing, &c.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Jan. 8, 1853. 58tf

Mr. and Mrs. Owen's Boarding School.

A CHEAP BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls, under the management of North Carolina Teachers; in one the healthiest villages in the State.

The most thorough instruction is given in all the common branches of study, and if desired in Music, Latin, and French.

Particular attention is paid to the Store accounts of the young Ladies who board with the Principals, and every other means is used to prevent extravagance.

For more particular information apply to
THOS. R. OWEN, Tarboro', N. C.

Jan. 8, 1853. 58tf

SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Baker's Creek School, Bladen County, will commence on MONDAY the 10th inst. Parents wishing to procure a situation for their sons in this School can be accommodated on reasonable terms. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Board can be obtained in the families of Messrs. Lewis, and Lessene for $8 per month.

The following are the rates of Tuition, per Session:

1st Class.	Reading, Spelling, &c.,	$8
2nd "	Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	$10
3d "	Algebra, Greek, Latin, &c.,	$16

ELIJAH KNOX, Teacher.

Bladen Co., Jan. 3, 1853. 58-3t*

W. F. BASON, M. D., *SURGEON DENTIST,* N. C.

UNDERSTANDING that Dr. Bason intends visiting Fayetteville, we take pleasure in saying to our friends and acquaintances that no one has ever visited this place who has operated so extensively and with such success. We have known Dr. Fason for several years, have had the benefits of his skill in our families, and do most cheerfully recommend him as a Dentist, &c., every way worthy the regard and confidence of those who may need his professional services.

CITIZENS OF SALISBURY.

"HAVING been informed that Dr. Bason intends visiting Fayetteville and Wilmington, I take great pleasure in commending to my friends and acquaintances his skill in the science of Dental Surgery. Dr. Bason has performed operations in my own family, and in those of many of my acquaintances, and has given universal satisfaction." HUGH WADDELL.

N. B. Similar testimony from other distinguished gentlemen well known, may be seen at his rooms.

Jan. 7. 58

30 SACKS Wm. R. Holt's Flour, in bin & sacks. 2000 lbs. superior Mountain Butter, in small firkins. 100 casks Lime. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 10. 58tf

GARDEN SEED.

A LARGE supply of fresh and genuine Garden Seed—growth of 1852—just received, and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 10, 1853. 58-2m

HEAD QUARTERS, 83d Regt N. C. Militia.

RANDALSVILLE, Jan'y 4th, 1853.

THE Officers and Privates of the 83d Regiment of the North Carolina Militia will attend at the usual parade ground, (Cross Roads,) on Saturday the 29th inst., for the purpose of electing a Col. Com'dt. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Peter E. Smith.

JAMES C. DAVIS,
Lieut. Col. Com'dg.

58-3t]

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., on Monday the 21st day of February next, a part of one hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the heirs of Edwards Page, joining the lands of Leonard Godwin and others, for Taxes for two years, and costs, according to act of Assembly. THOS. UNDERWOOD, Sheriff.

Jan'y 3, 1853.

☞ ALL in favor of low rates for all persons, and clergymen *being admitted* to pass free of charge, are requested to meet at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday of the Extra Term of Superior Court week, in February, for the purpose of forming a company to build a new bridge across Cape Fear River, near the Clarendon Bridge.

January 8, 1853. 58-3t*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M. W. McNair & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Springfield, January 1, 1853.

☞ All persons who are indebted to the late firm will please to make payment without delay, to M. W. McNair, as it is desired to settle the business as soon as possible.

JAMES A. McCOLMAN will continue the mercantile business at the old stand, where, in addition to the goods on hand, he is receiving new goods, and will continue to keep up a general stock, suited to the trade of this section of country—all of which will be sold at very low prices, and on accommodating terms. He cordially invites the former friends of the late firm, and the public generally, to give him a call, as he will spare no pains in trying to please.

Springfield, January 1, 1853. 58-3w

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL Gray Jack, six years old next Spring, three feet, nine inches high, and well proportioned; is a fine foal getter, which can be ascertained by reference to Mr. J. Davis who has his first colt, whose residence is four miles from Wilmington. Said colt being between 2 feet 11 inches and 3 feet high on the day it was foaled. Any person wishing to purchase said Jack can address me at Robeson's Post Office, Brunswick County, N. C., by the last of January 1853.

C. J. BYRD.

Jan. 8, 1853. 58-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold under Decree of the Court of Equity on the 25th inst., at the Court House Door in the town of Carthage, the very valuable houses and lots situated on the West corner of the public square. The large and well planned house fronting the public square is admirably suited for a Hotel, and there are all the other houses usually wanted for a public house on the premises—a good well on it, large barn, kitchen, smoke house, all new and well put up; a good well, and a very large well fenced garden. Terms, Cash. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber having qualified as special letters of administration on the estate of Hugh McPhail, dec'd, and having obtained an order to sell, will, on Monday the 17th day of January next, at the late residence of said deceased, sell all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of stock, horses, hogs and sheep, household and kitchen furniture, farming and turpentine utensils, corn, fodder, &c., one wagon and gear, one buggy and harness, and many other articles. Also, a few acres timber, extra lengths and red cut.

DUNCAN GRAY.

Dec. 28, 1852. 58-3t

Another New Book, and one which every body will read.

THE Cabin and the Parlor, or graphic history of real events, illustrating domestic slavery in the South, and the relations between slaves and their masters. By J. Thornton Randolph.

We have read this book throughout, and find it to be a really exciting and thrilling narrative story. In our judgment it is a book of no ordinary interest and reads in graphic series than Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* on the same subject. It is full of the lively and piquant humor of the Southern negro, and we must confess that its negro characters are far superior to any Mrs. Stowe has drawn. The reason of this is plain: Mrs. Stowe was never among negro slaves in her life, and though she made a spirited hit, yet her portraits are not so truthful as they might be.

We heartily commend to the Cabin and the Parlor" to all classes of readers. While it will not, of course, any one, it will delight and amuse all classes of readers, (save doubters in the "Uncle Tom" story,) and will be read by all who buy it. It is handsomely printed, on fine laid paper, and contains 324 pages, with numerous engravings. It is bound in embossed cloth, gilt, with gilt sides and bevel edges. If you want this book, just inclose one dollar in a letter, free of postage, to Alphonso W. Ingold, New Salem, N. C., and the return mail you will receive one copy, neatly and carefully enveloped, and the postage pre-paid in full.

We also have a work on the same subject, written by Mr. Calvin H. Wiley, of this State, N. C., which contains over two hundred octavo pages, and is illustrated with numerous fine engravings. It is very spicy and entertaining a narrative as the above spoken of. The price is fifty cents, and we send the book free of postage. Send cash orders to Alphonso W. Ingold, New Salem, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst., a mulatto woman named MARY ANN, about 24 years old, stout built, short thick face, bad teeth, small round eyes, rather dull countenance, when spoken to, and had on a colored dress, long striped shawl and a yellow handkerchief on her head. I think she is harbored about town or in the suburbs. She may try to get to Hillsboro where her mother lives. She came from there, or near there, the property of Mrs. Eliza Estes. I forewarn all persons from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Fayetteville or her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. Any information to be addressed to James Dodd, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES DODD.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of Dec. 1, 1852:

Jas H Atkins,
E W Bacon, Joseph Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, George Barber, G D Bayseyville, L L Bradford,
L F Carr, Jas L Currie, B F Critchard, John Carter, J L Cherry, Neill Cassia,
R B Dickens, S Dixon, Rev D Dorewell,
James Ellis,
T K Granger, P W Grout, Isham Gain, Elish Grady, Patrick Haughy, Reedy Hughs,
Maurice Jamiken,
Lawson & Morris, O P Luther,
David Miller, Eli Memory, A A Mellin, Foster Mason,
Daniel McCaskill, Rachel McNatt, Archd McMillan, Wm McFarland, A C McLaurin, John C McNeill, A G McKethan, Neill McNeill, Jas McDuffie,
Betty Ann Nixon,
T L Olmstead,
J W Panell, Eliza Piner, John C Price, Berry Percival,
C R Rice, D C Ratcliffe, Robberson & Eldred,
Wm J Shaw, Richardson Strickland, Wm Swearnger, Geo Wilson, Mary Ann Wilson, Joseph R Williams, J T O Wilbar, William Williams,

56] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1853. 1t

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 1,000,000 hard burnt BRICK, which he is willing to sell at the lowest market price. And he intends to keep a supply constantly on hand.

ED. McPHERSON.

Jan'y 5, 1853. 57-3m

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Person street, below Liberty Point, lately occupied by Martin McPherson, dec'd.

ED. McPHERSON.

Jan'y 5, 1853. 57-3t

AT J. M. BEASLEY'S New Jewelry Store,

Hay St., near the Market House,

MAY be found an unusually large and rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry,

5 dozen pairs of the latest style Gold Pins, 7 do. gold Lever Watches, latest style Ear Rings; large Silver Ware; Forks; Spoons; Ladies' Cream Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Cups, &c., &c., large for Plated goods; Coats and various other kinds of Plated Gilt Buttons; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c.

J. M. BEASLEY.

Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-2m

TRUST SALE.

IN accordance with the provisions of a deed of trust, to me executed by Jehu Godwin, I will proceed to sell, on the 4th and 5th of February next, at the residence of the said Godwin, the three following valuable tracts of land, to wit: One tract joining Cade and others, containing 220 acres. One other tract conveyed to said Godwin by Arthur S. Pearson, by deed dated 10th March 1846, containing 55 acres. One other tract conveyed by said Pearson to Godwin, by deed dated 10th March 1846, containing fifty acres more or less. The whole three tracts of land being situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, some five miles distant from the Town of Fayetteville, on a direct road from Fayetteville to Clinton.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils of the said Godwin, together with the stock of Hogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. &c., conveyed by the said Godwin to me as Trustee for the purposes in the deed of trust specified.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms: All under $10, cash; over $10, note with approved surety at 6 months.

ARCH'D HOLMES, Trustee.

Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-3t

Office of the C. F. and B. R. Nav. Co., *Fayetteville, Jan'y 3, 1853.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, in Wilmington, on Monday the 17th, and at Summerville on Saturday the 22d of January, inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. J. JACKSON, Treas'r
of the C. F. and D. R. N. Co.

57tf]

Office of the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co., *Pittsborough, Jan'y 3, 1853.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of this Company, to execute the work yet remaining to be done on the Deep, Cape Fear and Deep River navigation, until the 10th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. J. JACKSON, Treas'r
of the C. F. and D. R. N. Co.

57tf]

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

PLANTS.

Nice Plants just Received.

AMONG which are a few of those beautiful Evergreen Trees, the Chili Pine, Creplomenia, Japonica and Deodar Cedar.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

STARR, SON & CO.,

(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)

147 Water Street, New York,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, of their own manufacture, which they offer to cash and time buyers on the most liberal terms, at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with, and an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.

STARR, SON & CO.,
147 Water Street, New York.
December 11, 1852. 51-3m

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

WE offer by the wholesale, 1000 PLOUGHS and 10,000 lbs. PLOUGH CASTINGS, which were made expressly for this market. They will be sold to the merchants of Fayetteville at a less price than they can be bought in New York and delivered in this market. They consist as follows:

400 No.	10	80 No.	19
400 A No.	6	10 No.	21
100 No.	11	10 Subsoil 0 & 1	

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 13, 1852. 51-4w

Bladen Superior Court.

Melvin and others, vs. The Executors of Daniel Melvin.	}	Petition for Distribution.

IT having been referred to the undersigned Commissioners to take the account in this cause, the distributees of the late Daniel Melvin and all others in interest are hereby notified to be and appear before them at Elizabethtown, on Friday the 2d day of Jan'y next.

MAUGER LONDON,
WARREN WINSLOW,
Dec. 8, 1852. 51tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of slecting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 BBLS. PORK.
10 " Fish Herrings.
Just received and for sale by
WILKINGS & CO.
Nov. 8 1852. 41tf.

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton. Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harllessville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 29tf

REMOVAL.

SAML. J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Cable corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel;

Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of

GROCERIES.

☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and Brass head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

75 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
7 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Hf. bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers.

An assortment of Ready made Clothing.

Just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 4, 1852. 33tf

WANTED,

20.000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridg on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,
(*HIS OLD STAND.*)

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, (a fine stock); Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

☞ Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps, for sale at the Green Street HAT STORE.
D. GLEE.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 29tf

FOR SALE.

WAGON AND TEAM MULES, two of the mules 3 years old. All in good repair and order for running. Apply to H. BRANSON, or
N. BRANSON.
Dec. 20, 1852. 53tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen " "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, " "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, " "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., " "
Levi Bailey, Esq., " "

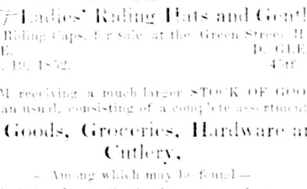
May 20, 1852. 93-ly pd

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1852. 19tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 15 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

McDONALD & McMASTER,

DEALERS IN
Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.
GILLESPIE STREET,
Yellow Building, between the Market House and Bank of the State,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec. 10, 1852. 51tf

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with despatch all consignments made to him.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH B. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cotton delivered here for the shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 65ly

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 1tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852 69tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 4-tf

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,
HALLS BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce, returns rendered with despatch.

Refer to E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.

Oct. 13th, 1852. 34-3m

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

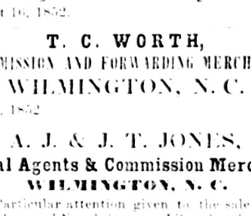
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,	Fayetteville.
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,	
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,	
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,	
" Cook & Johnson,	
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.	
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.	
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.	

Oct. 8, 1852. 33-Ypd

MARBLE FACTORY.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

FISH.

NEW MULLETTS, in Oak Barrels. Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 29, 1852. 48tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 15, 1852. 43tf

C. W. ANDREWS,

Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Brims, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES,** of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852 91-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 10tf

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Western Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where N. King & Co. formerly had one, and would be pleased to see those making Turpentine before they make any engagements, as the leasing agreement made by me in distilling will enable me to give good prices for the raw material.

N. KING.
Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

WANTED.

TWO SMART FARM HANDS. Apply to
N. KING, Kingsburg, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

EVERETT & JEMP.

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"MANUFACTURER'S ARTICLES"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,
OR BANKS'S LINE.

IS prepared with Steamers "*Fly Chief*" and "*Daughter*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 18, 1852 28-6m

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.
—ALSO—
A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamtine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

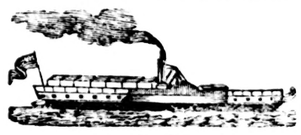
Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

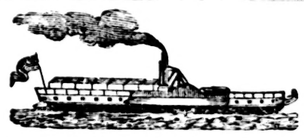
LAWRENCE & TROY.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf



A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.
May 12, 1852. 90-tf



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

THE Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 8tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

MY Room is again open for the reception of visiters, or those who may want likenesses of themselves or families, single or in groups, and in every style imaginable; for I have recently purchased a variety of fancy cases, to suit all tastes. Hours for children, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Instructions in the Art given, and apparatus furnished if wished. My Room is in the same place, Benbow's Buildings, near the Bank of Cape Fear.

T. O. SMITH.
Dec. 15. 52-2m

UNION LIVERY STABLES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms. They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW & CO.
December 14, 1852. 52tf

W. PRIOR

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of the latest style.

—ALSO—

Pistols of all kinds, Silver Butter Knives, Shot Belts, &c.

Dec. 14, 1852—51-4w

MUSIC.

E. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Cape Fear College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Haynes's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, &c.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pian. s tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms.

Dec. 7, 1 52—50tf

LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River, on very good Corn, Cotton and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.

HARDY BARNES.
Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 4-

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville, in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person selling in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or duly authorized Agents. He has purchased Letters Patent for the sole right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right either by purchasing, selling, or using any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WORTHING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 6-tf

ALMANACS.

'The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac and Turner's N. C. Almanac, for 1853. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 15.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS for sale.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram DeBow, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a section where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than in any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jos. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

Forewarned there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to me, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorized to make sale of the same. THOS. J. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1852. 25tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 20 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE old established ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently added to its Fire Insurance business, which it has maintained with such unexampled credit for upwards of thirty years, a LIFE INSURANCE Department. The subscriber has been appointed Agent in this as well as in the Fire Department of its operations; and is prepared to take risks on the lives of white persons or slaves, on as good terms as any other Company, and at lower rates than those of the Mutual Companies.

The capital of this department is $150,000, entirely distinct from the capital of the Fire Department, and, with its accumulations, reserved exclusively to pay losses on Life Insurance only. Policies will be issued payable after death, or upon the parties arriving at a specified age.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1852.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

PIERCE'S MATHEMATICS.

NEW EDITIONS of Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry; Algebra; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Curves, Functions, and Forces, vols. 1 and 2. Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 19, 1852.

MALE SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will, on the 2d Monday in January next, open a MALE SCHOOL at this place. In addition to the branches usually taught in the Free Schools, the German and French Language, Vocal and Instrumental Music will be taught if desired. Rates of Tuition, $10 to $16 per Session

J. C. SUTHERLAND.
Floral College, Dec. 18, 1852. 54-3t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first Session on Monday the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and LUKE C. GRAVES, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institution.

The Trustees flatter themselves that in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have accomplished more than is commonly done in the infancy of such institutions, viz: they have selected a gentleman in whom are united skill and ability undoubted, with an experience of fifteen years in teaching.

For the last four years, Mr. Graves has been engaged in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, at Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will meet high favor appreciated by the former patrons and pils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with many accomplished females in different parts of the country, by whom a Faculty selected in all of suitable Assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with Mr. and Mrs. Graves, will enable us to present to the public a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning, which is not to be surpassed by any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situate has it is, only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 35 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four-horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, render it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very low lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which together render it one of the most healthy villages in the State.

The water in the village is generally very fine, and that at the Institution most excellent.

The building itself has been most highly commended by all who have visited our village, and our learned gentleman, Hon. Thos. Owen, Sec'y of State, only a credit to your county, but a credit to the State. It unites beauty with usefulness—being large and commodious—and at the same time so constructed as to furnish one of the finest school rooms in the State. It is well warmed by four fire places, with every convenience, both for teacher and pupil.

Above stairs are the most dormitories to be found in any institution, male or female, in this country. They are well ventilated, and a fine fire place in each.

The Institute is not within the sound of the usual attractions, nor is it so remote as to be inconvenient, being situated in a beautiful grove, on the edge of town, and within the corporate limits of the town.

In short, the Trustees and Stockholders are anxious for the education of their youth, believing it to be of more importance than any other enterprise; and they intend to spare no pains or expense necessary to make it one of the best institutions of the kind in the country. And they intend to carry out their original design, which was to make all the advantages, facilities and conveniencies for a most thorough and complete female education.

At least 60 scholars can be accommodated at this institution, and good board can be had on reasonable terms in private families in the village, for $8 per month.

The terms of board in the Institution are $8 per month, but we have determined that the number of scholars shall not exceed 50 per month, including washing and lights.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of five months:

Primary English Branches,	$10
Higher English Branches,	12
Music on Piano,	20
Use of Instrument,	5
Music on Accordeon,	10
Lessons in Drawing and Painting,	10
Course of Lessons in Wax Fruit,	10
" " " Flowers,	10
Various kinds of Needle and Fancy work,	5
The Lacemaress, each	5
Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting,	10
Moss Mosaic Painting,	10
Oil Painting,	10
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument,	10

By an inspection of the above, the patron may see that the necessary expenses per year, in addition will fall much short of most institutions of the same kind.

The whole necessary expenses will not exceed $150 per year, and with the usual amount of extras, the charge will not exceed $165 per year.

H. A. IZZELL,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Dec. 20th 1852. 56

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

John McBryde, Administrator of John Priest, dec'd,
vs.
Mary Priest and Alexander Priest,
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander Priest, resides beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Alexander Priest to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Silas Leach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, in the 77th year of American Independence, 1852.

SILAS HOWELL, Clk C. C.
Issued December 13th, 1852.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 57

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for cutting, cementing and riveting Bands with rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful presses, made expressly for that purpose, so as to obviate the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to render them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINTS.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.
REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., Mendenhall Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Barrow & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 61-1yd

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

Attorney at Law, and Agent for Pension & Bounty Land Claims,
ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend to any business requiring professional notice in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and will practice in the Counties of Cumberland, Richmond, Robeson and Bladen. All claims for Bounty Land or Pensions, entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to in Washington City by his associate Attorney, H. MARKLAND, Esq., who was, for many years, Chief Clerk in the Pension Office, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with all the Pension and Bounty Land Laws, and the sources from which evidence can be obtained to establish such claims.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION will be communicated to the following persons, or to their heirs, if they will address Mr. Richardson (post-paid) at his Office, Elizabethtown, viz:

Mrs. Jennet Armstrong, widow of Thomas Armstrong, of Cumberland.
Mrs. Mary Baldwin, widow of Joseph Baldwin, of Columbus.
Mrs. Lucy Brown, widow of Arthur Brown, Sr.
Mrs. Sarah Bullard, widow of Jas. Bullard, Jr.
Mrs. Martha Culbreath, widow of Neal Culbreath, of Sampson.
Mrs. Milley Manuel, widow of Nicholas Manuel, of Sampson.
Mrs. Winney Porter, widow of Solomon Porter, Sr.
Mrs. Mary Powell, widow of Absalom Powell, of Lumbus.
Mrs. Obedience Sessoms, widow of Solomon Sessoms, of Sampson.
Mrs. Helen Devane, widow of Thomas Devane, of Hanover.
Mrs. Ann Julia Devane, widow of —— Devane, deceased.

Persons who served in any of the Indian wars, the war of 1812, or the war of the Revolution, and widows or legal representatives or heirs, will find it their interest to communicate with Mr. R.

Dec. 10, 1852. 54-3t